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83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1399

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1953

Mr. HAYDEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized in
4 his discretion to sell to the Salt River Valley Water Users
5 Association of Arizona, for cash, at a fair appraised value to
6 be determined by him, the following described improvements
7 on national forest lands situated in an unsurveyed portion of
8 township 4 north, range 12 east, Gila and Salt River Meri-
9 dian, estimated to be within the southwest quarter of the

1 northeast quarter of section 20 of that township in Gila
2 County, State of Arizona.

3 All buildings and other physical improvements owned by
4 the United States and under the administration of the Forest
5 Service, Department of Agriculture, situated at the reclama-
6 tion settlement of Roosevelt, Arizona.

7 The proceeds of such sale or sales shall be available to
8 the Secretary of Agriculture for the development and im-
9 provement of a Forest Service ranger station located else-
10 where in the Tonto National Forest.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HAYDEN

MARCH 20, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4293

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 1953

Mr. RHODES of Arizona introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized in his
4 discretion to sell to the Salt River Valley Water Users Asso-
5 ciation of Arizona, for cash, at a fair appraised value to be
6 determined by him, the following-described improvements
7 on national forest lands situated in an unsurveyed portion of
8 township 4 north, range 12 east, Gila and Salt River merid-
9 ian, estimated to be within the southwest quarter of the

1 northeast quarter of section 20 of that township in Gila
2 County, State of Arizona.

3 All buildings and other physical improvements owned by
4 the United States and under the administration of the Forest
5 Service, Department of Agriculture, situated at the reclama-
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8 the Secretary of Agriculture for the development and im-
9 provement of a Forest Service ranger station located else-
10 where in the Tonto National Forest.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona

MARCH 26, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Calendar No. 838

83D CONGRESS
2d Session

}

SENATE

{

REPORT
No. 845

SALE OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS ON FOREST LANDS

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1399]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1399) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national-forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

The bill provides for the sale of certain improvements located on national-forest lands at their fair appraised value, and for the use of the proceeds from such sale for the development and improvement of a Forest Service ranger station elsewhere in the Tonto National Forest, as more fully described in the letter set out below from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

The committee amendment would permit use of the proceeds for the development and improvement of a ranger station, only if such proceeds were sufficient in themselves to accomplish that purpose. If they are not sufficient for that purpose so that additional funds would have to be appropriated, such proceeds would be required by the amendment to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., November 20, 1953.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: This is in reply to your request of March 21 for a report on S. 1399, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national-forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

2 SALE OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS ON FOREST LANDS

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell at fair appraised value certain Forest Service ranger station improvements located near Roosevelt, Ariz., within the Tonto National Forest, and to use the receipts therefrom for the development and improvement of a Forest Service ranger station to be located nearby.

About 1½ miles west of Roosevelt, the Salt River Valley Water Users Association now owns, and its employees occupy, a small group of buildings, including some 10 residences, schoolhouse, clubhouse, garage, etc. Most of these were built by the Reclamation Service in connection with the construction of the adjacent Roosevelt Reservoir and were sold to the association after completion of the dam. Intermingled among these improvements are two dwellings, barn and corral, shed, sanitation and water systems, and fence, all built by the Forest Service between 1915 and 1935 as headquarters for the local forest ranger. All of the above improvements are located on national-forest land covered by a first-form Reclamation withdrawal.

The association has need for and desires to utilize all Forest Service improvements at the above-mentioned Reclamation settlement. The Forest Service wishes to establish a new forest-ranger station nearby. It would like to dispose of its improvements at the Reclamation community and with the resultant funds develop and improve needed district ranger facilities at the new location.

Continued national-forest status for the area is desirable in order to protect the recreational values of the nearby Roosevelt Reservoir. The Reclamation withdrawal will not interfere with cooperation between the Reclamation Service and the Forest Service in planning for the best public use of these recreational values. Continued national-forest status of the land is satisfactory to both the water-users association and the Reclamation Service. The bill appears mutually beneficial to the association and the Federal agencies concerned.

Enactment of the bill is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.



Calendar No. 838

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1399

[Report No. 845]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1953

Mr. HAYDEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, with amendments

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

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2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
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4 his discretion to sell to the Salt River Valley Water Users
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1 northeast quarter of section 20 of that township in Gila
2 County, State of Arizona.

3 All buildings and other physical improvements owned by
4 the United States and under the administration of the Forest
5 Service, Department of Agriculture, situated at the reclama-
6 tion settlement of Roosevelt, Arizona.

7 The proceeds of such sale or sales shall, *if sufficient for*
8 *the purpose*, be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for
9 the development and improvement of a Forest Service ranger
10 station located elsewhere in the Tonto National Forest. *If*
11 *the development and improvement of such ranger station*
12 *cannot be accomplished without the use of funds in excess of*
13 *such proceeds, such proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury*
14 *as miscellaneous receipts.*

83d CONGRESS
2d SESSION

S. 1399

[Report No. 845]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HAYDEN

MARCH 20, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued January 25, 1954
For actions of January 22, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 12

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate completed congressional action on cotton-allotments, potato, wheat bill. Senate received President's budget message.					

SENATE

1. PRESIDENT'S BUDGET. Received the President's Budget message (H. Doc. 264) (pp. 595-6).
2. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6665, establishing cotton acreage allotments for 1954, authorizing purchase of Irish potatoes with section 32 funds, and permitting the Secretary to allot additional acreage for special wheat types in short supply (pp. 601-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. REPORTS. Received the following annual and special reports (p. 596):
Operations of REA
Export control operations
On retirement provisions for Federal personnel, pursuant to Public Law 555, 82nd Cong.
4. WOOL. Agreed to committee amendments to S. 2313, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to include wool among the commodities regulated, and then passed over this bill (pp. 603-4).
5. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 1399, authorizing sale of certain improvements on Forest Service land in Ariz. to the Salt River Valley Water Users Assn. (p. 604).
Passed without amendment S. 1577, authorizing the exchange of Forest Service lands in Eagle County, Colo. (pp. 604-5).
6. MEAT PACKERS. Discussed and, at the request of Butler (Md.), passed over S. 2404, authorizing the Secretary to require reasonable bonds from meat packers (p. 605).
7. ANIMAL DISEASES. Passed as reported S. 2583, authorizing payment of indemnities to owners of swine destroyed during July 1952 because of being infected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema. (This bill affects only Oregon) (pp. 605-6.)

8. TREATIES. Sen. Wiley spoke opposing S. J. Res. 1, the Bricker amendment to restrict the President's treaty power, and inserted communications opposing this measure (pp. 629-45, 600-1).
Sen. Bricker spoke in favor of S. J. Res. 1 (pp. 606-16).
9. STATEHOOD. Sen. Anderson inserted President Eisenhower's statement favoring statehood for Hawaii and Alaska (p. 603).
10. BANKING AND CURRENCY. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 182, to investigate problems relating to economic stabilization and mobilization, banking policies, etc., and with amendment S. Res. 183, to study the operations of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (S. Repts. 867, 873) (p. 596).
11. RECESSED until Mon., Jan. 25 (p. 645).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM PROBLEMS. Sen. Thye inserted a constituent's letter outlining and discussing some of the problems confronting farmers and criticizing Secretary Benson recommendations (pp. A472-3).
13. FARM PRICES. Rep. Patman inserted excerpts from his weekly letters during the past few weeks including one entitled, "Farm Depression" and one "Wool and Cattle Program" (pp. A474-6).
14. TREATIES. Rep. Smith inserted Raymond Noley's recent Newsweek article favoring the proposed Bricker amendment to restrict the President's treaty power (pp. A478-9).
Rep. Heller inserted a New York Times editorial opposing this proposed amendment (pp. A479-80).
15. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Teague stating that "the administration, and particularly the Justice Department, has made a continuous assault on the Veterans' Preference Act," and criticizing the attempt to place a rider on the department appropriation bills which would give authority to "terminate the employment of any officer or employee" (p. A479).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. VETERANS' BENEFITS. S. 2792, by Sen. Griswold, to enable World War II veterans to qualify for benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 of which they would otherwise be deprived because of recall to active service in the Armed Forces; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 597).
17. LABELING. S. 2796, by Sen. Potter, to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue rules and regulations for labeling certain fabrics containing synthetic fibers; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 597). Remarks of author (p. 597).
18. FISHERIES. S. 2802, by Sen. Saltonstall (for himself and others), to further encourage the distribution of fishery products; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 597). Remarks of author (p. 597-8).

First, the amount of acreage for 1954 proposed by the Senate bill is left unchanged by the conference report. That amount is 21,379,342 acres. In other words, the conference report does not depart from the amount of cotton acreage fixed for 1954 by the Senate committee and by the bill which passed the Senate.

The second comment I should like to make is that two provisions, which did not apply to cotton acreage, were added in the Senate committee and approved by the Senate. One such provision is applicable to durum wheat. It was offered by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. The other provision is that section 32 funds may be used in the case of surpluses in the production of Irish potatoes. Those two amendments were placed in the Senate bill by the Senate committee and were approved by the Senate. They were left in by the conference, and are in the conference report.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. There was a slight change in the wheat amendment. The provision is now limited to 2 years. As it left the Senate it would have been a permanent provision. The Department of Agriculture deems it advisable to increase the acreage of durum wheat this year. Durum wheat is in very short supply, and is selling for about \$4 a bushel, or approximately double the price support level. As Senators know, durum wheat is used in the manufacture of macaroni and spaghetti.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

A third change which was made, and which has not been referred to, was a very minor one. It was made at the unanimous request and with the unanimous approval of Senators and House Members from the States which produce extra-long-staple cotton, formerly called sea island cotton. That change was to make available and applicable to extra-long-staple cotton or sea island cotton the provisions of the bill for 1954 and 1955 with reference to the surrender of acreage and the reallocation of such acreage by the county committees, so that farmers who produce extra-long-staple cotton will have applicable in their counties the same provision which will be applicable under the bill as to the years 1954 and 1955, in the case of ordinary cotton. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that since the same areas frequently produce both kinds of cotton, a situation should not be left under which the new method of release of acreage and reallocation of such acreage now made applicable by this bill to short-staple cotton would not have been applicable to extra-long-staple cotton. Under the terms of the conference report, that provision will be equally applicable to both types of cotton.

I believe those were the principal changes made in the bill in conference, which have not already been mentioned by other Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE MINING AREAS OF WYOMING

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a telegram which I received from Mr. William L. Thomas, recording secretary of Local 8078, United Mine Workers of America, Stansbury, Wyo. The telegram deals with unemployment and the resultant economic conditions in that area.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., January 21, 1954.
LESTER C. HUNT,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Due to slow working times in the mines followed by recent reduction working forces by Union Pacific Coal Co. An extreme emergency exists in Rock Springs area, and many of our coal miners are in dire circumstances. This condition is serious. It has been called to our attention that several families, some with as many as 11 children, are on starvation diets. It is a policy of our local union that no one shall suffer, but as our finances are limited we are calling for your help in trying to secure surplus commodities to help remedy this condition. We feel that inasmuch as the stockmen can purchase surplus grain to feed their livestock that we should be allowed the same privilege to feed the mouths of hungry people. It is also our contention that the Government should share in standing that expense of this project as promised in the recent speech of the President where he stated that in cases of emergency immediate and direct action should be taken to meet the needs of the people we wish to impress upon you that this is indeed an emergency and that anything you can do to help us will be deeply appreciated. Sincerely,

WILLIAM L. THOMAS,
Recording Secretary, Local 8078,
U. M. W. of A., Stansbury, Wyo.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL EISENHOWER IN SUPPORT OF ADMISSION OF ALASKA AND HAWAII INTO THE UNION

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the statement which General Eisenhower made at Denver, Colo., on September 17, 1950, in support of admission of Alaska and Hawaii into the Union. The statement appeared in the Denver Post of November 17, 1954.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Quick admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood will show the world that America practices what it preaches, General Dwight D. Eisenhower said Saturday in a brief talk to 1,500 Denverites gathered at the freedom bell.

The famed war and peacetime leader declared admission of the two Territories is in conformity with the American way of life granting them self-government and equal voice in national affairs.

Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood will serve to the people of the world as a "practical symbol that America practices what it preaches," Eisenhower said. He said he hoped Congress would soon pass admission legislation now pending before it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no resolutions coming over from the previous day, the morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate—and I should add that I have discussed the subject with the minority leader—after the call of the calendar, the Senate will remain in session for the purpose of giving Senators an opportunity to make remarks and submit matters for the RECORD. Because of the heavy snowfall which we have already had and which it is expected will continue during the remainder of the day, it is the intention of the majority leader to move at an early hour that the Senate recess to Monday so that Senators and their staffs and the members of the press and employees of the Senate will not have to contend with the rush-hour traffic in the heavy snow this afternoon.

Therefore, when the call of the calendar has been completed, and when Senators have had an opportunity to speak, it will be the intention of the majority leader to move that the Senate recess until Monday.

On Monday the Senate will go into executive session for the purpose of considering the nominations on the Executive Calendar and the Korean Treaty.

I wish to call to the attention of the Members of the Senate to the fact that the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Korean treaty and the printed hearings have been placed on the desks of all Senators, I hope all Senators will have an opportunity to study the material over the weekend so that they may be prepared to begin the discussion of the Korean Treaty on Monday.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Griswold in the chair). The calendar is now in order. The Secretary will proceed to state the measures on the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT TO INCLUDE WOOL—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2313) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act in order to include wool among the commodities regulated by such act was announced as first in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I wish we could have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I shall ask the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] to make the explanation.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I believe the bill should go over until either the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] or the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is on the floor.

Mr. AIKEN. So far as I know, Mr. President, there is no objection to the bill.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I have no objection to the bill, but I do not believe its title is sufficiently clear to give an accurate account of what the bill provides.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I wish to say that I was one of the Senators in committee who asked that the bill be held up until I could have an opportunity to clear it with those in my State who are interested in wool and with certain representatives of the wool trade in other States and to ascertain whether they desired to have the bill enacted into law.

Under the present arrangement, wool tops are subject to future trading, but wool is not subject to such trading. The wool trade and the wool producers thought that all wool products ought to be subject to future trading, as cotton and hundreds of other agricultural commodities are. Because such suggestions came from the wool trade, I had some questions about the bill, as did the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. We wanted to determine whether the bill would in any way damage the producers of wool.

I am satisfied now that it is a good bill and that it would not damage the wool trade in any way. Therefore, I have withdrawn the objection I had to the bill in committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Are the various wool interests agreed on the bill?

Mr. ANDERSON. They are.

Mr. YOUNG. That does not happen very often, I will say to the Senator from New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2313) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act in order to include wool among the commodities regulated by such act, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, in line 4, after the word "inserting, to strike out 'wool' and insert 'wool,'"; and after line 5, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect 60 days after the date of its enactment.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the third sentence of section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, is amended by inserting "wool", after the comma following "(Irish potatoes)."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect 60 days after the date of its enactment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, in the opinion of the calendar committee on this side of the aisle, the bill is of such importance that it should be scheduled for debate by the Senate, and for that reason I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will go over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1990) to strengthen the investigation and enforcement provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

SALE OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS ON NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN ARIZONA

The bill (S. 1399) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 2, line 7, after the word "shall", to insert "if sufficient for the purpose"; and in line 10, after the word "Forest", to insert "If the development and improvement of such ranger station cannot be accomplished without the use of funds in excess of such proceeds, such proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized in his discretion to sell to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association of Arizona, for cash, at a fair appraised value to be determined by him, the following described improvements on national forest lands situated in an unsurveyed portion of township 4 north, range 12 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, estimated to be within the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20 of that township in Gila County, State of Arizona.

All buildings and other physical improvements owned by the United States and under the administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, situated at the reclamation settlement of Roosevelt, Ariz.

The proceeds of such sale or sales shall, if sufficient for the purpose, be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the develop-

ment and improvement of a Forest Service ranger station located elsewhere in the Tonto National Forest. If the development and improvement of such ranger station cannot be accomplished without the use of funds in excess of such proceeds, such proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is present. I believe he would prefer to explain the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, we believe this to be a good bill. It provides for the sale at a fair appraised value of certain Forest Service ranger station improvements located near Roosevelt, Ariz. The sale would be to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and would consist of the following improvements:

1. A 3-bedroom dwelling, built in 1935.
2. A barn, built in 1915.
3. A 2-bedroom house, built in 1915.
4. A shed, located near the barn in (2), built in 1915.
5. A fence, surrounding the house in (1), erected in 1935.
6. A sanitary system for the house in (1), constructed in 1935.
7. Part of the water system of the entire improvement development.
8. A horse corral, located near the barn in (2), built in 1935.

The Salt River Valley Water Users Association desires to use these improvements at the reclamation settlement which was built by the Reclamation Service in connection with the construction of the adjacent Roosevelt Reservoir.

The bill provides that, to the extent the money is paid to the Forest Service, it may be used by it to build a new ranger station in the vicinity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXCHANGE OF LAND IN EAGLE COUNTY, COLO.

The bill (S. 1577) to authorize the exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo., and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the bill provides for the exchange of town lands no longer required by the Forest Service for lands within the White River National Forest which are suitable for forest purposes. The lands to be disposed of are valued at \$2,000, while the lands to be acquired are valued at \$2,500.

The Department of Agriculture has investigated the situation and has approved the bill. No objection was raised to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

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10 northeast quarter of section 20 of that township in Gila
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1 All buildings and other physical improvements owned by
2 the United States and under the administration of the Forest
3 Service, Department of Agriculture, situated at the reclama-
4 tion settlement of Roosevelt, Arizona.

5 The proceeds of such sale or sales shall, if sufficient for
6 the purpose, be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for
7 the development and improvement of a Forest Service ranger
8 station located elsewhere in the Tonto National Forest. If
9 the development and improvement of such ranger station
10 cannot be accomplished without the use of funds in excess of
11 such proceeds, such proceeds shall be covered into the Treas-
12 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

Passed the Senate January 22, 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

understands that the Corps is actively engaged in a further study of this problem, and that further important revisions can be expected in the near future. The committee will expect a complete report on the accomplishments in this field during the hearings on the 1956 appropriation act."

Management improvement:

"The committee believes that the revisions in property accountability now being reviewed by the Engineer Comptroller will permit a reduction in personnel engaged in these servicing activities. The Corps of Engineers is directed to inform the committee of the results of this study when it is completed.

"The committee discussed with the Corps of Engineers the apparent disparity in the staffing of the division offices. Representatives of the Corps stated that the matter of the number of administrative and engineering employees in the division offices that are charged to general expenses is an area where perhaps some changes need to be made. They further stated that it is something that they are concerned about and propose to get into more deeply. The committee concurs in the views of the House committee as to the need for the Chief of Engineers to make a thorough study of the personnel needs and assignments in the division offices. The committee believes that such a study should cover both the employees paid from general expenses and those charged to projects.

"A measure of the effectiveness of a management improvement program is the savings in money and personnel that can be reflected in a subsequent budget estimate. In order that the committee may have a means of analyzing the current management improvement program it is suggested that the Corps periodically report on measures taken to improve management together with a statement as to the effect of such improvements on future budget estimates."

6. RECESSSED until Mon., May 24 (p. 6600).

HOUSE

7. WATER FACILITIES; TOBACCO MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 8386, to increase the limit on individual water-facilities loans and to expand area of coverage to entire country; and S. 3050, to increase the penalty on tobacco marketed in excess of marketing quotas to 50% (now 40%) of the previous year's average price (p. D568).
8. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1399, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Ariz. to the Salt River Valley Water Users Assn.; S. 1400, to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to release the reversionary rights of the U. S. in a land tract in Wake County, N. C.; H. J. Res. 458, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a tract of land in Irwin County, Ga.; H. R. 4928, to direct conveyance of part of the Animal Quarantine Station, Clifton, N. J., to the city; and H. R. 6263, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska (p. D568).
9. LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. As reported (see Digest 92) this bill, H. R. 9203, includes funds for the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, and the Botanic Garden. The committee report includes the following statements:

Library of Congress. "It is the sense of the Committee that one of the fundamental and principal duties which should occupy the new Librarian is the matter of codification, simplification, and completion of the statutes relating to the Library....the Library is the instrument and the creature of the Congress. Its duties historically have been to meet the needs of the Members of Congress first and to limit its service to others to that which can be furnished with the funds and staff available."

"The Committee is disturbed to find that the Legislative Reference Service is engaging in legislative drafting work, normally considered to be the function of the Legislative Counsel. Additional funds have been provided in this bill to enable the Office of the Legislative Counsel to more adequately meet the demands for this type of service. Accordingly, the furnishing of such assistance by the Legislative Reference Service should be discontinued.

"The Committee is not satisfied with the manner in which the Legislative Reference Service is using its regular employees, particularly when Congress is not in session. Despite a thorough discussion of this problem during the hearings on the 1954 appropriation bill, it appears that little has been done to reassign the employees of this Service during slack periods to assist in handling workload in other parts of the Library. The Committee insists that further efforts be made along this line during the coming year. It is also of the opinion that many of the contracts with other Government departments could be so arranged that the workload involved could be met during the off-season. This would have the dual benefit of making the full regular staff available to Congress while it is in session and of providing worthwhile employment for the personnel of this Service during the period when Congressional workload is light.

"During the course of the hearings, there was considerable discussion of permanent versus temporary employment. From the information received, it appears that Library officials have been using lapses (funds saved through delay in filling vacancies and new positions) for the purpose of creating new temporary positions during the year. This practice cannot be condoned, since it renders meaningless justifications to Congress each year as to the number of positions required and creates a demand for more and more permanent positions to take care of persons hired on a temporary basis out of savings. These savings should be used to cover such items as within-grade salary increases, penalty-mail costs, telephone rate increases, increased printing costs, and similar operating expenses which are generally absorbed throughout the government from lapses and similar savings."

Printing. "Considerable attention was given during the hearings to the purpose and operations of the field printing offices. The Committee is requesting the Public Printer to make a special study of this matter during the coming year to determine whether or not there is any advantage to the government in continuing these field establishments. The workload in some of the offices is dropping off to the point where the overhead may make it unprofitable to continue their operation. It is expected that this special study will be completed as soon as possible and a final report made to the Joint Committee on Printing for further action. It is requested that the Appropriations Committees of both Houses be advised of such action as a basis for consideration of future appropriations."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FOOD PRICES. Sen. Thye inserted a Farm Journal editorial, "Tell the City Folks," defending the farmer against complaints about food prices and stating that agriculture's purchasing power creates high employment (pp. A3761-2).

SALE OF IMPROVEMENTS TO SALT RIVER VALLEY WATER USERS ASSOCIATION IN ARIZONA

MAY 28, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1399]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1399), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 11, strike out the period at the end of the sentence and insert in lieu thereof a colon.

Page 2, line 1, strike out "All" and insert in lieu thereof "all".

Page 2, lines 8 and 9, strike out the word "station" wherever it appears in each line and substitute the word "dwelling".

STATEMENT

The bill as amended provides for the sale of certain improvements located on national-forest lands at their fair appraised value, and for the use of the proceeds from such sale to be used for the construction of a dwelling at the Forest Service ranger station to be located elsewhere in the Tonto National Forest more conveniently located to the national forest.

The Senate amended the bill to provide that the funds received from the sale of the buildings might be used for the construction of a new ranger station more conveniently located to the national forest if the funds received were sufficient for this purpose. Otherwise, the money was to go into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Since the enactment of the bill by the Senate it has been discovered

that a building belonging to the Forest Service and which the Forest Service intended to move from its present location to become a part of the new ranger station cannot be moved to the new location because of weight limitations on a bridge across an intervening stream.

AMENDMENT

The amendment made by the committee will permit the money received from the sale of the buildings authorized in the bill to be used for construction of the dwelling at the new ranger station, requiring the Forest Service to obtain a regular appropriation for the construction of the balance of the station.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The views of the Department of Agriculture are set out in the following letter from the Department on a similar bill introduced in the House, H. R. 4293:

NOVEMBER 20, 1953.

Hon. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. HOPE: This is in reply to your request of May 7 for a report on H. R. 4293, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell at fair appraised value certain Forest Service ranger station improvements located near Roosevelt, Ariz., within the Tonto National Forest, and to use the receipts therefrom for the development and improvement of a Forest Service ranger station to be located nearby.

About 1½ miles west of Roosevelt, the Salt River Valley Water Users Association now owns, and its employees occupy, a small group of buildings, including some 10 residences, schoolhouse, clubhouse, garage, etc. Most of these were built by the Reclamation Service in connection with the construction of the adjacent Roosevelt Reservoir and were sold to the association after completion of the dam. Intermingled among these improvements are two dwellings, barn and corral, shed, sanitation and water systems, and fence, all built by the Forest Service between 1915 and 1935 as headquarters for the local forest ranger. All of the above improvements are located on national forest land covered by a first-form reclamation withdrawal.

The association has need for and desires to utilize all Forest Service improvements at the above-mentioned reclamation settlement. The Forest Service wishes to establish a new forest ranger station nearby. It would like to dispose of its improvements at the reclamation community and with the resultant funds develop and improve needed district ranger facilities at the new location.

Continued national forest status for the area is desirable in order to protect the recreational values of the nearby Roosevelt Reservoir. The reclamation withdrawal will not interfere with cooperation between the Reclamation Service and the Forest Service in planning for the best public use of these recreational values. Continued national forest status of the land is satisfactory to both the water users association and the Reclamation Service. The bill appears mutually beneficial to the association and the Federal agencies concerned.

Enactment of the bill is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*



83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

Union Calendar No. 618

S. 1399

[Report No. 1686]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 28, 1954

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized in
4 his discretion to sell to the Salt River Valley Water Users
5 Association of Arizona, for cash, at a fair appraised value to
6 be determined by him, the following described improvements
7 on national forest lands situated in an unsurveyed portion of
8 township 4 north, range 12 east, Gila and Salt River Merid-
9 ian, estimated to be within the southwest quarter of the

1 northeast quarter of section 20 of that township in Gila
2 County, State of ~~Arizona~~. *Arizona*:

3 All *all* buildings and other physical improvements owned
4 by the United States and under the administration of the
5 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, situated at the
6 reclamation settlement of Roosevelt, Arizona.

7 The proceeds of such sale or sales shall, if sufficient for
8 the purpose, be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for
9 the development and improvement of a Forest Service ranger
10 station dwelling located elsewhere in the Tonto National
11 Forest. If the development and improvement of such ranger
12 station dwelling cannot be accomplished without the use of
13 funds in excess of such proceeds, such proceeds shall be
14 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Passed the Senate January 22, 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

83^d CONGRESS
2d SESSION

S. 1399

[Report No. 1686]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

out of the disaster loan revolving fund, in any area where the Secretary finds need for agricultural credit which could not otherwise be met, until June 30, 1955 (p. 7327). The Senate has passed S. 3245 on the same subject, but the language is somewhat different.

12. TOBACCO QUOTAS. Passed with amendment S. 3050, to increase (from 40% to 50% of the average market price) the penalty for marketing of tobacco in excess of marketing quotas. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Deane to make the bill effective Dec. 1 instead of Oct. 1. (p. 7331.)
13. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 9447, without amendment on June 4, while the House was in adjournment (p. 7370).
14. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 8583 (p. 7320). Senate conferees have been appointed.
15. PERSONNEL. Received the Post Office and Civil Service Committee's reports on appeals and grievance procedures in the Federal Government (H. Rept. 1759) and the first intermediate report by the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization (H. Rept. 1760) (p. 7370).
Rep. Moss spoke in favor of a payraise for Federal classified employees "at least equal to the 7 percent raise granted Post Office Department employees in the bill already reported out by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee" (p. 7343).
16. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Passed without amendment S. 1823, to give to veterans of the Korean conflict the same credit for military service toward meeting the requirements of the homestead laws as is now given to veterans of World War II (pp. 7328-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. FORESTRY. Rep. Ellsworth, and others, discussed H. R. 5958, to settle the jurisdictional question between this Department and the Interior Department over "controverted" Oregon and California timberlands, and at the request of Rep. Miller (Nebr.) it was stricken from the Consent Calendar. Rep. Miller indicated that the bill would be referred to the Rules Committee. (p. 7329).
Passed as reported S. 1399, to authorize sale of certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association (pp. 7330-1).
18. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 458, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a tract of land to the Board of Education of Irwin County, Ga. (p. 7331).
19. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Patman claimed the Federal Reserve Board should be required to support Government bonds at par (pp. 7348-65).
20. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed with amendment S. 3090, to authorize the transmission and disposition by the Secretary of the Interior of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande with provision for preference to REA cooperatives and others (pp. 7329-30).
21. EDUCATION. Rep. Brown (Ga.) spoke on the importance of the vocational educational program, and favored appropriation of the full amount authorized by the George-Barden Act for this purpose (pp. 7344-5).

22. HOUSING LOANS. Rep. Fisher objected to a conference on H. R. 7839, which includes a provision continuing the rural-housing loan program (p. 7340).
23. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Reed (N.Y.) inserted a comparative analysis of present law and the changes proposed thereto by H. R. 7199 and H. R. 9366, to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program to other groups, including self-employed farmers and additional farm workers, etc. (pp. 7311-8).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Springer inserted a Department summary of dairy price support purchases and uses in May 1954 (p. A4196).
Rep. Harden inserted a Country Gentleman article discussing the dairy industry problem and stating that "There are two ways to get out of it--produce less or sell more milk" (p. A4198).
25. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., inserted an article briefly outlining the work during the last 1½ years of the first soil conservation district established in Tex. (pp. A4202-3).
26. FORESTRY. Rep. Ellsworth inserted an American Forests magazine article explaining "why full crop development based upon full crop utilization has become the guide-post in Douglas-fir region forestry" (pp. A4213-5).
27. SOCIAL SECURITY. Speech of Rep. Vursell stating, "I am concerned and doubt the wisdom of the inclusion of self-employed farmers under social security" (p. A4216).
28. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted his statement commending the progress made by REA under the present administration (pp. A4217-8).

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. ANIMAL FOOD. H.R. 9448, by Rep. Bailey, to amend the act of May 29, 1884, as amended, the act of Feb. 2, 1903, as amended, the act of Mar. 3, 1905, as amended, and the first proviso under the heading "General Expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry" in the act of June 30, 1914, as amended, to include all domestic animals within their provisions; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7370).
30. DAIRY INDUSTRY. H.R. 9450, by Rep. Bow, to provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce, to stabilize prices of milk and dairy products, to impose a stabilization fee on the marketing of milk and butterfat; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7370).
31. FARM LANDS. H.R. 9454, by Rep. Harrison, Wyo., to amend section 4 of the act of Aug. 13, 1953, relating to the exchange of farm units on Federal irrigation projects; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 7370).
32. WATER RESOURCES. H.R. 9459, by Rep. Miller, Nebr., to authorize the Sec. of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 7370).

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) In the first sentence of the first section of the act of September 27, 1944, as amended (43 U. S. C. 279-284), is amended to read as follows: "That any person who has served in the military or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least 90 days at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the Korean conflict as determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, and is honorably discharged from the military or naval forces and who makes homestead entry subsequent to such discharge shall have the period of such service, not exceeding 2 years, construed to be equivalent to residence and cultivation upon the land for the same length of time."

(b) The proviso at the end of the first section of such act is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That such compliance shall include bona fide cultivation of at least one-eighth of the area entered under the homestead laws: Provided further, That no person who has served in the military or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least 90 days at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the Korean conflict as determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, and is honorably discharged shall be disqualified from making homestead entry or from any other benefits of this act merely by reason of not having reached the age of 21 years."

(c) Section 4 of such act is amended by striking out "10 years" and inserting in lieu thereof "15 years."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN OREGON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5958) relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I do not intend to object, but I would like to ask the chairman of the committee or the author of the bill, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], to explain it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, this bill involves only some federally-owned lands in the State of Oregon. The purpose of the bill, and it is agreed to by both departments concerned, is to settle a dispute between the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, concerning the administrative jurisdiction over some 470,000 acres of land in the State of Oregon which are a part of a revested railroad land grant.

This dispute has been going on now for nearly 12 years. The management of the area concerned has been injured as a result of this dispute. Proper forestry on this land cannot go forward until it is determined by the Congress which agency shall have jurisdiction over these lands.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. May I ask the gentleman what in his opinion will be the cost of the administration of this

bill, provided it is enacted? I notice there are some 462,000 acres, and that the bill authorizes appropriations of such sums of money as may be needed to carry out the purposes of the act. I appreciate that it might be a small amount or it might run into quite an amount of money. Could the gentleman give us any idea of what it would cost?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Actually, I doubt that there would be any additional cost to the Federal Government as a result of this legislation. The purpose of that authorization section is essentially to make it legally possible for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to expend some funds appropriated to them for their general operating purposes, to be used to work out this exchange arrangement. The additional cost will be probably nothing, because both departments have inventories of the property, and it is a relatively simple matter.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It will require the employment of no additional help, other than they now have?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I would not think so.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Oklahoma has any question regarding the bill and would be willing, if questions were answered to his satisfaction, to let the bill pass, I would appreciate it.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I am doing this on behalf of two colleagues, and I insist on the request.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I wonder if the gentleman would permit the bill to be taken off the calendar and have a rule granted. I think it is of enough importance to have some action immediately.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the bill be taken from the calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska, that the bill be stricken from the Consent Calendar?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING TRANSMISSION AND DISPOSITION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED AT FALCON DAM ON THE RIO GRANDE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8328) to authorize the transmission and disposition by the Secretary of the Interior of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill would authorize the Secretary to transmit this electric energy. I have no objection to it, but I was wondering if

the chairman could advise us as to what is happening to this electricity that is being generated today.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. This bill is a legislative bill. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] is familiar with all the details. I yield to him.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, we have had this bill before Congress for about 2 years. The dam has been constructed and in the meantime the Congress has failed to act. Pending the legislation they are not able to sell the power. It simply means the Government is losing quite a sum of money every month until we give them authorization.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. You mean that even though all the generating facilities are there, they are not using them because they cannot sell the electricity that might be produced?

Mr. BENTSEN. They have been waiting for some time for the Congress to act, and we have unanimously passed it out of the committee.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the author of the bill, or of a member of the committee, if this bill in any way changes or is in conflict with our present power policy.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is not in any way in conflict with the present power policy; in fact, the committee felt that the language of the 1944 Flood Control Act has been construed as broad enough to include the preference groups. The committee has specifically incorporated the language of the 1939 Reclamation Act to insure that there will be no departure from existing Federal law in the marketing of the Falcon power or energy to preference customers.

Mr. McCORMACK. I noticed that. I congratulate the committee for specifically putting that in the bill. But outside of municipalities and public corporations or agencies and also cooperatives and other nonprofit organizations, and so forth, as provided in the bill, if there is any excess power how is it to be disposed of?

Mr. BENTSEN. Under the reclamation law of 1939 and the other reclamation acts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, with the assurance there is no difference than under existing law, I withdraw my reservation of the objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the electric power and energy generated at Falcon Dam, an International storage reservoir project constructed on the Rio Grande pursuant to the treaty of February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico (treaty series 994), which is made available to the United States under the provisions of said treaty and under such special agreements as may be concluded between the two Governments pursuant to the provisions of said treaty and not required in the operation of such international project, all as determined by the Commissioner of the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as

the Secretary) who shall transmit and dispose of such power and energy in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles; the rate schedules to become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Power Commission. Rate schedules shall be drawn having regard to the recovery (upon the basis of the application of such rate schedules to the capacity of the electric facilities of the project) of the cost of producing and transmitting such electric energy, including the amortization of the capital investment allocated to power by the Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, over a reasonable period of years. Preference in the sale of such power and energy shall be given to public bodies and cooperatives. The Secretary is authorized, from funds to be appropriated by the Congress, to construct or acquire, by purchase or other agreement, only such transmission lines and related facilities as may be necessary in order to make the power and energy generated at said project available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies.

SEC. 2. All receipts from the sale of electric power and energy disposed of by the Secretary pursuant to this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts as shall also moneys received from the Government of Mexico for any energy which might be delivered to that Government by the United States section of the International Boundary and Water Commission pursuant to any special agreement concluded in accordance with article 19 of the said treaty.

SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to perform any and all acts, including the acquisition of rights and property, and to enter into such agreements as may be appropriate for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act applicable to him; and with respect to construction and supply contracts and the acquisition, exchange, and disposition of lands and other property, and the relocation thereof, the Secretary shall have the same authority which he has under sections 12 and 14 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, lines 17 and 18, strike the words "Preference in the sale of such power and energy shall be given to public bodies and cooperatives." and insert in lieu thereof: "Preference in the sale or lease of such electric power and energy shall be given to municipalities and other public corporations or agencies; and also to cooperatives and other nonprofit organizations financed in whole or in part by loans made pursuant to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and any amendments thereof."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 3090 is similar to the House bill and spells out the power preference clause. The Senate bill was reported out unanimously. I would ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 3090 for the bill H. R. 8328.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the electric power and energy generated at Falcon Dam, an international storage reservoir project constructed on the Rio Grande pursuant to the treaty of February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico (Treaty Series 994),

which is made available to the United States under the provisions of said treaty and under such special agreements as may be concluded between the two Governments pursuant to the provisions of said treaty and not required in the operation of such international project, all as determined by the Commissioner of the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) who shall transmit and dispose of such power and energy in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles, the rate schedules to become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Power Commission. Rate schedules shall be drawn having regard to the recovery (upon the basis of the application of such rate schedules to the capacity of the electric facilities of the project) of the cost of producing and transmitting such electric energy, including the amortization of the capital investment allocated to power by the Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, over a reasonable period of years. Preference in the sale of such power and energy shall be given to public bodies and cooperatives. The Secretary is authorized, from funds to be appropriated by the Congress, to construct or acquire, by purchase or other agreement, only such transmission lines and related facilities as may be necessary in order to make the power and energy generated at said project available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies.

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SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to perform any and all acts, including the acquisition of rights and property, and to enter into such agreements as may be appropriate for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act applicable to him; and with respect to construction and supply contracts and the acquisition, exchange, and disposition of lands and other property, and the relocation thereof, the Secretary shall have the same authority which he has under sections 12 and 14 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the bill H. R. 8328 was laid on the table.

ERCTION OF MEMORIAL GIFT FROM THE PEOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 356) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to authorize erection of a memorial gift from the people of the Netherlands.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant authority to the Government of the Netherlands to erect a memorial carillon tower and install carillon bells on public ground under the administration of the Secretary of the Interior, as a gift to the people of the United States from

the people of the Netherlands in gratitude for the generosity of the people of the United States for the aid and assistance rendered to the people of the Netherlands in times of national emergency.

SEC. 2. The design and site of such memorial shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the National Capital Planning Commission, and the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of this memorial.

SEC. 3. The authority conferred pursuant to this joint resolution shall lapse unless (1) the erection of such memorial is commenced within 5 years after the date of the passage of this joint resolution, and (2) prior to its commencement funds are certified available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, to insure completion of the memorial.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike the words "That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant authority to the Government of the Netherlands" and insert in lieu thereof the words "That the Government of the Netherlands is authorized."

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike the words "and the National Capital Planning Commission."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a memorial gift from the people of the Netherlands."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO GRANT CERTAIN APPEALS BY THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7404) to amend section 3731 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to appeals by the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3731 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the fifth paragraph of such section (relating to appeal by the United States from the district courts to a court of appeals) the following new paragraph:

"From a decision sustaining a motion to suppress evidence, when the defendant has not been put in jeopardy."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 8, strike out the comma and the words "when the defendant has not been put in jeopardy."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF IMPROVEMENTS ON NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN ARIZONA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1399) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized in his discretion to sell to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association of Arizona, for cash, at a fair appraised value to be determined by him, the following described improvements on national forest lands situated in an un-surveyed portion of township 4 north, range 12 east, Gila and Salt River Meridian, estimated to be within the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20 of that township in Gila County, State of Arizona.

All buildings and other physical improvements owned by the United States and under the administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, situated at the reclamation settlement of Roosevelt, Ariz.

The proceeds of such sale or sales shall, if sufficient for the purpose, be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the development and improvement of a Forest Service ranger station located elsewhere in the Tonto National Forest. If the development and improvement of such ranger station cannot be accomplished without the use of funds in excess of such proceeds, such proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 11, strike out the period at the end of the sentence and insert in lieu thereof a colon.

Page 2, line 1, strike out "All" and insert in lieu thereof "all."

Page 2, lines 8 and 9, strike out the word "station" wherever it appears in each line and substitute the word "dwelling."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOBACCO MARKETING PENALTY INCREASE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman from North Carolina intends to offer an amendment. I am not familiar with the amendment. I would request that before we consider the bill the gentleman from North Carolina inform us as to whether or not his amendment has been cleared with the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. DEANE. I would say to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] that I have not been able to talk with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], but I am advised by Members from the tobacco-growing States on both sides of the aisle that the amendment is satisfactory.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, I introduced a similar bill in the House on this subject. I have not spoken to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] in reference to this matter, but I have spoken

to other folks who are interested in the bill, and they are not opposed to the amendment that will be offered.

Mr. FORD. In light of the assurances that have been given that the proposed amendment has been cleared with parties interested in agriculture, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 314 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The marketing of any kind of tobacco in excess of the marketing quota for the farm on which the tobacco is produced shall be subject to a penalty of 50 percent of the average market price (calculated to the nearest whole cent) for such kind of tobacco for the immediately preceding marketing year."

This amendment shall become effective October 1, 1954, except that in the case of flue-cured tobacco such amendment shall become effective July 1, 1954.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DEANE: Page 1, line 11, after the word "effective", strike "October 1" and insert "December 1."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING PENALTIES FOR SMUGGLING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6113) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to increase the penalties applicable to the smuggling of goods into the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 545 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "\$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$10,000", and by striking out "two years" and inserting in lieu thereof "five years."

Sec. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this act shall apply only with respect to offenses committed on and after the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING TITLE II, FIRST WAR POWERS ACT, 1941

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8008) to amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

QUITCLAIM DEED TO LANDS IN IRWIN COUNTY, GA.

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 458) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a certain tract of land to the board of education of Irwin County, Ga., and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to execute and deliver to the board of education of Irwin County, Ga., its successors and assigns, a quitclaim deed conveying and releasing into the said board of education of Irwin County, Ga., its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to that certain tract of land containing eight and forty-eight one-thousands acres, more or less, in Irwin County, Ga., and more particularly described in the quitclaim deed from the United States of America to the board of education of Irwin County, Ga., dated December 6, 1945, and recorded on December 19, 1945, in deed book 19, pages 428-429, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Irwin County, Ga.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 243) to amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 126 is similar to House Joint Resolution 243. The differences between the two do not go to the merits of the bill at all. I ask unanimous consent, therefore, that Senate Joint Resolution 126 be substituted for House Joint Resolution 243.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, but I shall not object, I want to take this opportunity to express my satisfaction that the other body as well as the members of the House Committee on the Judiciary have seen fit to report to the floor of this body for action today a proposal to amend the pledge of allegiance of the flag in the manner which I suggested in House Joint Resolution 383. The fact that both this and the other body will adopt the wording which I recommended is naturally exceedingly gratifying. The significant import of our action today, however, is that we are officially recognizing once again this Nation's adherence to our belief in a divine spirit, and that henceforth millions of our citizens will be acknowledging this belief every time they pledge allegiance to our flag.

It is particularly significant, also, that we take this action at this time if, as I understand we are to do, we adopt Senate Joint Resolution 126 as a substitute for the bill under consideration, this measure will be ready for our President's signature by Flag Day next week.

It comes at a time when throughout our land and throughout the world some people express doubt, yes, doubt and even fear, regarding the future. They see the storm clouds blowing up on the horizon and sometimes not the sun behind. They see arrayed against this Nation, and the way of life which it represents, a dictatorial policy that recognizes no God and no divinity in man. Under communism, men are mere cogs in a machine, without rights, without souls, without future, without hope.

Our Nation has long recognized that if we are to survive this challenge of materialism, of selfishness, of immorality, it will only be with the help of a power greater than our own.

Our Founding Fathers, who guided this Nation through many perilous storms were not afraid to declare their faith in God and their dependence upon that faith to meet the supreme challenges which they faced. The Government which they established here upon the North American Continent recognized that men are created by God and endowed by Him with certain unalienable rights. To protect those rights and to make certain that those who govern this Nation respect those rights, they created a constitutional form of government that has endured for 165 years—a republic in which the rights of the individual are protected under law. One hundred and seventy-six years ago today at a meeting of a Continental Congress in Independence Hall the first resolution "That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," was first introduced. How fitting that we here today should take action to once more affirm our belief in the unalienable rights of man and the guidance of a divine spirit.

Once again we are proclaiming to the world that there is hope, that there is a future worth planning for, and that the flag which flies over our land is a symbol of a nation and of a people under God.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I asked that the Senate joint resolution be substituted for the House joint resolution. The gentleman is the author of the House joint resolution. Has he any objection to the substitution?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; I am opposed to the substitution and I would like to give my reasons for my opposition to the substitute.

It was on April 3, 1953, that I first received a letter from a gentleman in Brooklyn who suggested that the words "under God" be placed in the pledge of allegiance to the flag. On April 20, 1953, I introduced House Joint Resolution 243

to place the words "under God" in the pledge of allegiance, so that it would read "one Nation under God."

On February 7, 1954, the Reverend George M. Docherty, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in his sermon, with the President of the United States in attendance, spoke on the subject of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and urged that the words "under God" be added to the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

On February 10, 1954, Senate Joint Resolution 126, to amend the pledge of allegiance to include the phrase "under God" after the word "indivisible", was introduced so that it would read "one Nation indivisible under God." Now, mind you, that was 10 months after the original bill was introduced in the House.

On April 5, 1954, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary met and decided to postpone action indefinitely on Senate Joint Resolution 126.

On May 5, 1954, I appeared before Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Committee on the Judiciary in support of House Joint Resolution 243. The subcommittee unanimously reported the resolution favorably to the full committee. That afternoon I addressed the House, commented on the background of the pledge, gave my reasons for introducing it, and announced the unanimous report of the subcommittee.

On May 10, 1954, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary favorably reported Senate Joint Resolution 126—just 5 days after the committee on the House acted, after it was laid aside for an indefinite period—with an amendment which changed the wording to conform with the language of the original resolution, House Joint Resolution 243; namely, "one Nation under God, indivisible."

On May 11, 1954, the very next day, the Senate passed the resolution and sent it to the House, where it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On May 20, 1954, the House Committee on the Judiciary discussed both resolutions and agreed to continue consideration to the next executive session.

On May 28, 1954, the committee reported the House resolution to the House, and that is the resolution that is before the House today. The Senate resolution is not before the House. The Senate resolution is before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House.

Now, there were 17 bills dropped into the hopper on this important subject, 1 of which was a Senate resolution in the other body.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Since the Senate resolution has already passed, and in order to expedite the matter, is there any fundamental difference between the 2 resolutions whereby 1 should not be substituted for the other?

Mr. RABAUT. No. It is just a question of championship for the House position, 16 to 1. Sixteen Members of this House have placed resolutions in the hopper. It happens that my resolution

was the granddaddy of them all, and I see no reason why we should not pass the House resolution, and for that reason I object to a change.

(**Mr. BROOKS** of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[**Mr. BROOKS** of Louisiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I want to commend the gentleman from Ohio [**Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON**] and particularly congratulate the gentleman from Michigan [**Mr. RABAUT**], on the position he has taken, and furthermore to congratulate him as being the person who originally placed the resolution before the House adding the words "under God."

It will be recalled by the Members here today that for many years the pledge of allegiance was extensively used throughout the United States, but it was never the official pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America until about 7 or 8 years ago when I introduced a resolution in the House which made it by law, by statute, the official pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. So when the gentleman from Michigan [**Mr. RABAUT**] introduced his resolution to add those two words "under God" I was consulted about the matter by other persons who were interested, as well as by the gentleman from Michigan [**Mr. RABAUT**] and, of course, I have my wholehearted support to the idea.

I agree with the position taken by the gentleman from Michigan [**Mr. RABAUT**] and I hope the House will see fit unanimously to pass this resolution amending the official pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do this for the purpose of presenting a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. As I understand it, if the gentleman from Michigan [**Mr. RABAUT**] persists in his objection to the substitution of the Senate bill, then if this bill is passed without objection, the House will have passed a bill which will go over to the other body and the measure already passed by the other body will still be here waiting action.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. In other words, the gentleman's refusal to permit the substitution of the Senate bill might result in a situation where neither one of these bills would become law.

The SPEAKER. That could be because this subject matter would then have to be passed upon by the Senate.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman under my reservation of objection.

Mr. RABAUT. I have taken into consideration the fact that time is of the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 9, 1954
For actions of June 8, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to continue 90% price supports and to report bill for disposal of surplus commodities to foreign countries. House passed amended version of bill to increase excess-tobacco penalty. House committee voted to report bill to transfer CCC seed to Forest Service, etc. House committee reported bill to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for fishery products. House debated Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Patman criticized bill to authorize increase in interest on farm-tenant loans. Rep. Miller, Kans., spoke in favor of watershed bill and soil-conservation loans bill. House received appropriation estimate for forest roads and trails. Sen. Kefauver introduced and discussed bill to continue 90% price supports for 2 years. Rep. Byrd commended USDA for distribution of surplus commodities in W. Va. Senate committee ordered reported bill transferring Indian extension work to USDA, etc. Sens. Ferguson and Holland spoke in favor of flexible price supports. Sen. Gore and others recommended extension of Trade Agreements Act. Rep. Byrnes, Wis., introduced and discussed customs simplification bill.

HOUSE

1. **PRICE SUPPORTS; SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture: Agreed to report to the House S. 2475, relative to sale and disposal of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign countries. The text of this Senate bill was replaced by language presently contained in the House committee print which has been under study by the committee... Voted (21 to 8) that the level of support to cooperators shall be 90 percent of the parity price of the 1955 crop of any basic commodity, with respect to which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas." (p. D647.)
2. **TOBACCO QUOTAS.** Vacated the previous passage of S. 3050, to increase the penalty on marketing tobacco in excess of quotas, and passed the bill again with an amendment by Rep. Deane, N. C., to make the bill effective July 1, 1955, instead of July 1, 1954 (p. 7413).
3. **FISHERY PRODUCTS.** The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment S. 2802, to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for education, publicity, and research on fish and related products for a temporary period (H. Rept. 1770)(p. 7454).

- LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 9447 (pp. 7417-46). It is expected that the bill will be read for amendment beginning today. Rep. Marshall spoke in support of the vocational education item with respect to its application to agriculture (p. 7440).

Following are excerpts from the committee report:

Mexican farm labor program. "The bill includes \$1,521,000, a reduction of \$225,000 from the request, and \$207,000 from the amount appropriated for 1954. The amount approved is the full amount requested, except that no funds are included to cover the cost of medical examinations, estimated at \$225,000. After the budget was prepared, the Comptroller General ruled that these costs are legal charges against the revolving fund supported by fees charged the growers who use this labor."

Education. "Further endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.—The bill includes \$2,501,500, the full amount of the request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1954."

- CCC SEEDS; FORESTRY. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2987, to transfer certain surplus CCC seeds to the Forest Service and BLM for seeding (p. D647).

- FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee's public lands subcommittee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 1254, amended, to authorize long-term leases of Forest Service lands, etc. (p. D648).

- LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 1400, to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to release the reversionary rights of the U. S. in and to a tract of former FHA land in Wake County, N. C. (p. 7412). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 6263, to return to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, a tract of land which had been donated to the Forest Service by the Club (p. 7413).

- FARM LOANS. Rep. Patman criticized H. R. 8656, which would authorize the Department to permit increased interest rates on insured loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (pp. 7436-7).

- SOIL CONSERVATION; FARM LOANS. Rep. Miller, Kans., spoke in favor of his bill to authorize insured loans for soil-conservation expenses and the Hope-Aiken watershed bill (pp. 7451-3).

- APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President an omnibus submission of supplemental appropriation estimates; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 428)(p. 7454). One of these items is \$16,000,000 for liquidation of obligations incurred for expenses and payment of contract earnings for forest roads and trails, pursuant to the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1954, of which \$9,500,000 would be derived by transfer from the 1955 appropriation for forest roads and trails.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1399, to authorize sale of certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association (p. 7379). This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. EXTENSION SERVICE; MINERALS; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs

of Gulfport and to Harrison County, Miss.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 8041. An act to provide benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration based upon service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps under certain conditions;

H. R. 8483. An act to restore eligibility of certain citizens or subjects of Germany or Japan to receive benefits under veterans' laws; and

H. R. 8790. An act to authorize certain veterans' benefits for persons disabled in connection with reporting for final acceptance, induction, or entry into the active military or naval service; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 8748. An act to provide emergency credit; and

H. J. Res. 458. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a certain tract of land to the Board of Education of Irwin County, Ga., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. KILGORE:

Correspondence between himself and Postmaster General Summerfield relating to airmail subsidies.

By Mr. MARTIN:

Address entitled "A New Day for the Wool Industry," delivered by F. W. Immasche at Waynesburg, Pa., on May 22, 1954.

By Mr. BUSH:

Address entitled "Monetary Policy's New Look," delivered by E. Sherman Adams, deputy manager in charge of the department of monetary policy, American Bankers' Association, before the Richmond chapter, American Institute of Banking, at Richmond, Va., on Friday, May 7, 1954, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Article published in the Dallas Times Herald of recent date in tribute to Jerry Williams, of Tyler, Tex.

By Mrs. BOWRING:

Editorial entitled "Memorial Day, 1954," published in the Omaha Sunday World Herald of May 20, 1954.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Editorial entitled "What We Must Do About the Bomb," written by Edward J. Meeman, and published in the Memphis Press-Scimitar of April 12, 1954.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Editorial entitled "The Cornerstone of Defense," published in the June 2, 1954, Wall Street Journal, relating to increase in the armament program.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

Excerpts from the Kiplinger letter of June 5, 1954, dealing with the situation in Indochina.

NOTICE OF HEARING BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, in order that all interested parties who might wish to testify will have ample time to prepare their statements, I announce that the Senate Water Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign

Commerce will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, June 16, 2:30 p. m., at which three bills will be considered:

First. S. 1763, to amend section 4482 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U. S. C. 475), relating to life preservers for river steamers.

Second. H. R. 8538, to provide for the revocation or denial of merchant marine documents to persons involved in certain narcotics violations.

Third. Senate Joint Resolution 67, to repeal certain World War II laws relating to return of fishing vessels, and so forth.

This hearing will be held in room F-41 of the Capitol.

On this Wednesday afternoon, June 9, the Water Transportation Subcommittee will hold a public hearing on Senate Joint Resolution 161, to authorize the sale of certain vessels to American President Lines. This hearing will be in room G-16 of the Capitol at 2:30 p. m.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON S. 1752, TO ESTABLISH GOOD FAITH AS A DEFENSE IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on behalf of a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Thursday, July 1, 1954, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, on S. 1752, a bill to establish good faith as a defense in certain cases. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the proposed legislation may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of myself, chairman.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON H. R. 2237, TO INCREASE CRIMINAL PENALTIES UNDER THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on behalf of the standing Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly Legislation of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Friday, July 2, 1954, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building on H. R. 2237, a bill to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the proposed legislation may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of myself, chairman, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

SALE OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS ON NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN ARIZONA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1399) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for

other purposes, which were on page 1, line 11, to strike out "Arizona," and insert "Arizona"; on page 2, line 1, to strike out "All" and insert "all"; on page 2, line 8, to strike out "station" and insert "dwelling"; and on page 2, line 9, to strike out "station" and insert "dwelling."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as set forth in the report of the House Committee on Agriculture, since the enactment of the bill by the Senate it has been discovered that a building belonging to the Forest Service and which the Forest Service intended to move from its present location to become a part of the new ranger station cannot be moved to the new location because of weight limitations on a bridge across an intervening stream. Therefore I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF TOWN OF SUTTON, MASS.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on September 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1954, the town of Sutton, Mass., will celebrate the 250th anniversary of its founding. On May 15, 1704, the Governor and General Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts did "freely, fully, and absolutely grant, ratify, and confirm unto" a small group of persons "a certain tract of land purchased of John Wampus, alias White & Co., Indians" for a township to be called Sutton.

The earliest settlers established the town meeting form of government, and from the beginning made careful provisions for religious training and school instruction for the children. Sutton still holds well-attended and enthusiastic town meetings.

Sutton's voters have always taken a keen interest in State affairs, having sent 58 citizens to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Town records show the names of 215 Revolutionary soldiers and 65 Minute Men who answered the call to arms. During the Civil, Spanish, and World War I conflicts, 185 men donned the uniform. Sutton is proud of over 305 men and women who saw service in World War II and in Korea and gives particular honor to those among them who made the supreme sacrifice for their country.

Long known as an agricultural town, Sutton supplies superior dairy products, fruit, and poultry to a widespread area.

The town's scenic beauty and excellent roads have induced many city dwellers to build new homes on Sutton's rolling hills and the town has many sites of historical interest, including the birthplace of Gen. Rufus Putnam.

The town of Sutton exemplifies the finest traditions of our way of life. The strength of our political liberty, opportunity to develop our individual capacities, and freedom of worship rest on communities like Sutton. I congratulate its citizens on their 250th anniversary. May the town afford many more generations of Americans a fine place in which to live and to rear their families.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT POLICY CONCERNING CAREER EMPLOYEES

MR. NEELY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter in the nature of a complaint, which I have received from a Government employee, regarding a policy recently inaugurated by the Treasury Department concerning career employees. The name of the writer has, for manifest reasons, been withheld.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1954.

Hon. M. M. NEELY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR NEELY: Several months ago the Treasury Department inaugurated a personnel policy which strikes at the heart of the career system. This plan, if permitted to continue, may affect the job of every Government employee and eventually, of every worker in the Nation.

In a press release numbered H-396 and dated for the morning papers of February 13, 1954, the Treasury announced a permanent changeover to offset printing in the production of \$25 denomination Series "E" Savings Bonds, which formerly had been printed from steel engraved plates. The new program, it was revealed, would require a reduction in the number of plate printers and other employees, involving about 40 persons.

The very real danger of counterfeiting inherent in the printing of bonds by offset is recognized by the Treasury Department, which made it clear that banks and other paying agents would not be held liable for any spurious offset bonds they might cash. Until they had been given this assurance of release from liability, many banks were on the verge of refusing to cash bonds which had been printed by the offset process.

The plate printers involved in this change-over are all skilled workers, journeymen who have been plying their trade for years. Many of them gave up homes and jobs in other parts of the country to move to Washington and accept employment with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The shocking and insidious feature of the Treasury's new policy is that not one of the skilled journeymen affected by the reduction in force will ever have a chance to return to his old job. This was made very clear in the announcement, which stated: "The Bureau will fill future vacancies in plate printer positions by reinstating, in the order of their seniority as apprentices, members of the Bureau's former apprentice training program before hiring plate printers from the outside."

This ruling has grave implications for the career system. It means that a skilled worker who loses his job in a reduction in force is doomed to permanent unemployment as far as the Federal Government is concerned. Instead of being reinstated as soon as work becomes available, an apprentice will be hired to fill his place.

Thousands of experienced men are presently at work in the Government Printing Office in Navy Yards and arsenals throughout the Nation. In the name of economy, are we to condemn these men to unemployment because the pay scale for apprentices is lower than the wages they received?

Is this decision to be the forerunner of an all-out effort to wreck the career system in Government and to undermine union seniority in private industry? Whatever may be the motives which prompted this new policy, its full significance should be clear to Government employees, trade union members, and all friends of the career merit system.

Plate printing is a highly specialized trade. It has survived chiefly because documents produced by this process have never been successfully counterfeited. The Plate Printers Union, which is directly concerned with this ruling, is numerically a small organization and since it is denied the right to strike, it is not equipped to fight the Treasury Department's vicious ruling. But the precedent established here is fraught with such peril that all other trade unions should heed the warning.

It is obvious that if the present administration proposes to extend this practice, associations of Federal employees and organizations like the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations may be directly and adversely affected. Every young person should have the right to learn the trade of his choice. But what incentive can there be to the apprentice if, after he learns his trade and becomes a skilled journeyman, he is supplanted by another learner?

The public interest demands that this policy be changed so that the career system may be preserved.

Very sincerely yours.

DEATH OF FORMER GOV. HAROLD G. HOFFMAN, OF NEW JERSEY

MR. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, yesterday my distinguished colleague the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] paid a just and fitting tribute to the late Governor Hoffman, of New Jersey, whose sudden passing on last Friday was a shock to all the people of New Jersey.

I wish to take this opportunity to associate myself with everything the distinguished senior Senator from New Jersey had to say about Mr. Hoffman. I knew the Governor intimately. I had served with him in the New Jersey Senate when we were both clerks. I was clerk to the majority and he was secretary to the president of the New Jersey Senate. Later I served in the Senate when he was Governor of New Jersey—one of the most trying periods in our State's history.

He had some stormy periods in his political life, but he survived them all well. He was a man of great courage and fine humor. He was a great son of New Jersey and distinguished soldier in two wars. We shall miss him sorely. I join with my senior colleague, who yesterday extended his deepest sympathy to Mrs. Hoffman and the other members of the Hoffman family. The Hendricksons join with the other friends of Harold Hoffman as they express their sorrow.

Cash receipts from specified farm commodities as percent of cash farm receipts, by States, 1952

State	Percent of cash farm receipts from basic commodities		Percent of cash farm receipts from livestock, dairy products, and poultry for which supported feeds are an element of cost	Percent of cash farm receipts from nonsupported commodities and dairy products ³
	Including tobacco ²	Excluding tobacco		
Maine	84	(4)	(4)	49
New Hampshire	72	(4)	(4)	83
Vermont	32	(4)	(4)	80
Massachusetts	72	4	(4)	68
Rhode Island	66	(4)	(4)	68
Connecticut	63	12	(4)	68
New York	53	2	2	68
New Jersey	78	2	2	64
Pennsylvania	50	6	5	77
Ohio	57	15	14	68
Indiana	61	15	14	68
Illinois	55	21	21	60
Michigan	55	10	10	63

Footnotes at end of table.

PRICE SUPPORTS AND THE SOURCES OF FARM INCOME

MR. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak at this time for approximately 5 minutes on a matter relating to the farm program.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Michigan may proceed.

MR. FERGUSON. Mr. President, during recent months, most of the debate on the farm question has centered about the question of flexible price supports for the six basic commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts, and rice.

The President has recommended that the present law, which provides for flexible supports on these crops next year, be permitted to become effective as scheduled. In the case of tobacco, supports would remain at 90 percent because of rigid production controls which growers have been willing to accept.

While the six basic commodities have been getting most of the headlines, the fact is that they actually account for only 23 percent of the cash marketing receipts of the Nation's farmers. In many States, the percentage of farm income from the basics is negligible. These supports actually add to farm production costs by maintaining feed grain prices at artificially high prices.

The United States Department of Agriculture today has released a series of charts which show that farmers have a far greater financial stake in commodities which either are not price supported at all or are under flexible price supports, than they do in the six so-called basic crops. At this point, I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated as a part of my remarks a tabulation based upon these Department of Agriculture charts. The table shows, by States, what percentage of farm income is derived from the basic crops and from various other sources. Let me say that it would not be possible to have the charts printed in the RECORD; therefore, I am requesting that a tabulation based upon the charts be printed.

There being no objection the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**Public Law 401 - 83d Congress
Chapter 305 - 2d Session
S. 1399**

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 253.

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized in his discretion to sell to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association of Arizona, for cash, at a fair appraised value to be determined by him, the following described improvements on national forest lands situated in an unsurveyed portion of township 4 north, range 12 east, Gila and Salt River Meridian, estimated to be within the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20 of that township in Gila County, State of Arizona:

all buildings and other physical improvements owned by the United States and under the administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, situated at the reclamation settlement of Roosevelt, Arizona.

The proceeds of such sale or sales shall, if sufficient for the purpose, **use of proceeds.** be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the development and improvement of a Forest Service ranger dwelling located elsewhere in the Tonto National Forest. If the development and improvement of such ranger dwelling cannot be accomplished without the use of funds in excess of such proceeds, such proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Approved June 18, 1954.

Roosevelt,
Ariz.
Sale of Forest
Service im-
provements.

